

The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME VI.—NUMBER 900.]

CHARLESTON, S. C., SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1868.

EIGHTEEN CENTS A WEEK

The Campaign for 1868.

CIRCULATE THE PAPERS.

OUR FLAG TO THE BREEZE.

FOR PRESIDENT.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS P. BLAIR.

THE NEWS FOR THE WAR.

A SHORT, SHARP AND DECISIVE CAMPAIGN.

Charleston Political Information Ever Offered to the Public.

THE NOMINATIONS OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY having been made, THE CHARLESTON NEWS has put on its armor and will go into the grand contest with all the real, vigor and energy of the press. It will not only follow the campaign, but it will also follow the progress of the war, and will be a valuable and useful campaign document.

The campaign now begun will be the most exciting, as it unquestionably is the most important, the country has ever witnessed. The life of the nation and the liberties of the people depend upon the result. A triumph of the Radical will result in the utter destruction of the South, and the placing of the South in the hands of a party pledged to give peace to a distracted country, and to make it a government for white men, and not for negroes. It is only necessary that the people should be thoroughly informed to accomplish this, and THE NEWS will be an admirable means of diffusing this information.

THE DAILY OR THE WEEKLY NEWS will keep its readers thoroughly posted on all important events and movements transpiring, will be full of facts and statistics, and will be a valuable and useful campaign document.

THE CAMPAIGN NEWS.

Daily News (four months).....\$2.00
Tri-Weekly News (four months).....1.00

CLUB RATES.

Five copies Daily News, four months, to one address.....\$8.50
Five copies Tri-Weekly News, four months, to one address.....4.25

Tri-Weekly News, four months, to one address.....15.00
Ten copies Tri-Weekly News, four months, to one address.....7.50

THE TRI-WEEKLY NEWS contains all the news published in the Daily, and the latest intelligence up to the time of publication, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

These prices should secure for THE NEWS a vast circulation, which would result in a corresponding benefit to the Democratic cause.

May we not confidently ask the kind offices of our friends in this behalf?

Remittances can be made by money order at our risk, and all letters should be addressed to

RICHARD, DAWSON & CO.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Our Washington Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—In the Senate last night Senator Hendricks endeavored to recall the bill from the House which removes the political disabilities from the Radical members of the Georgia Legislature. He spoke very bitterly of such partisan legislation.

There was a full cabinet meeting to-day, lasting three hours.

The third party movement is dead.

The credentials of Messrs. Kellogg, Pierce and Buckley, claiming to be representatives from Alabama, were presented and their reference asked.

Mr. Davis said the committee would inquire carefully into any matters confided to them. They simply examined the credentials to ascertain if they were correct, and whether they presented a prima facie case.

Cullen, of Illinois, asked if there was any law to prevent electors from voting on one side if they desired to do so.

Brooks replied that he knew of none, but there was a law of Congress prescribing how their elections should be held, and the people of Alabama had not held their elections in conformity to that law.

The credentials were then referred to the Committee on Elections.

The funding bill was resumed. Stevens favored paying the five-twenties in greenbacks, and a wild discussion ensued. Finally, an amendment making but one class of bonds at 3.65 percent interest, to run for forty years, was adopted. Without definite action, the bill was postponed.

The credentials of the Louisiana representatives were duly referred.

In the Senate, John Pool and John A. Abbott, senators from North Carolina, and Wm. Pitt Kellogg, from Louisiana, took their seats.

A bill authorizing a temporary three percent loan in liquidation of the compound interest notes, was passed.

The ratification of the Howard amendment by Louisiana was read.

The Senate then adjourned.

The indications are that the funding bill will fail this session.

The Senate is indisposed to agree to the House amendment to the Alaska appropriation bill, by which the House becomes a party to the making of treaties. It is expected that the House will recede from their amendment.

The Senate Committee has under consideration to-day a bill to build a railroad from Cairo, Illinois, to the Rio Grande. The bill calls for government aid in the form of a guarantee of bonds; also a bill for a road two hundred miles long on the lowlands in Mississippi; also for building levees in the same section. It is understood that General Fremont is at the head of the Cairo and Rio Grande Road.

The Strike.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—The strike at the gas works continues. The city will probably be in darkness to-night.

Our European Dispatches.

[PER ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.]

THE NATURALIZATION QUESTION—IMPORTANT STATEMENT—THE TWO NATIONS IN ACCORD. LONDON, July 17.—The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh have visited Commodore Farragut's fleet. Farragut has also visited the Queen at Osborne. He will soon sail eastward again.

In the House of Commons, last evening, Lord Stanley, the Foreign Secretary, made an important statement in answer to a question. He said he had already sent a communication to the United States on the naturalization question, the substance of which was that the British Ministry were ready to accept the American view of the matter. He, therefore, thought any misunderstanding between the two nations was impossible. Lord Stanley also stated that he had declined to make any treaty at present, as the Royal Commission is still considering the general subject, and for the additional reason that time will not permit the passage of a bill for the purpose at the present session of Parliament.

The Georgia Legislature.

ATLANTA, July 17.—The Senate Committee reported that none of the senators were ineligible.

In the House two members were reported as ineligible.

The Alabama Legislature.

MONTGOMERY, July 17.—The new Legislature is working ahead. Resolutions have been introduced in both houses to remove the disabilities imposed by the new constitution, but were laid on the table by a unanimous vote. Bills are pending to allow the Governor to approve the bonds of certain officers, and for these officers to fix the amount of and approve the bond of other officers. Also one official newspaper in each congressional district. The senatorial election will take place next week. General Warner, of Ohio; General Spencer, U. S. A.; D. C. Humphries, of Alabama, and Griffin, of Chicago, are the prominent candidates.

Riot in Galveston.

GALVESTON, July 17.—A riot began on the evening of the 15th, at Milligan, on the Central Railroad. A mob of twenty-five negroes, led by a white school teacher and a negro preacher, attempted to hang a man named Halliday. This was prevented by the white citizens, who, headed by the Sheriff and Bureau agent, attempted to suppress the mob, which resulted in the death of ten or twelve negroes. On the 16th the numbers on both sides were increased, and skirmishing occurred during the day. Casualties estimated at twenty-five.

A small body of troops arrived late last night, and dispersed the rioters, killing three negroes. The negroes, about five hundred in number, fortified themselves three miles from Milligan, and refused to lay down their arms. The troops then dispersed them. The entire loss of life is about fifty or sixty. The difficulty is said to have arisen from a suspicion that a negro member of the Loyal League had been hung. This man has been found.

Tac Weather and the Crops.

SAVANNAH, July 17.—The weather has been very hot, with several cases of sunstroke, of which two were fatal.

The crop reports are favorable in Southwest and Middle Georgia. The reports are very depressing on account of worms.

ATLANTA, July 17.—The weather very hot; the thermometer 100 in the shade.

MONTGOMERY, July 17.—The hottest day ever known. The thermometer 104, with one case of sunstroke.

NEW ORLEANS, July 17.—The thermometer to-day 86. It has not been above 90 this season.

Ratification Meetings.

NEW ORLEANS, July 17.—Preparations are being made for an illumination procession, and Seymour and Blair ratification meeting to be held to-morrow night.

ATLANTA, July 17.—Grand preparations are being made for a Seymour and Blair ratification meeting.

Interment of Confederate Soldiers.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, July 17.—The War Department has ordered that two hundred bodies of Confederate officers, who died at Johnson's Island, be removed to the Catholic Cemetery here. The removal commences Monday, under direction of a government agent.

Railroad Bridge Burnt.

ALTOONA (Penn.), July 17.—Five spans of the bridge over the Susquehanna River, five miles west of Harrisburg, were burnt. There was, however, no delay, as the railroad company controls other bridges over the river.

A Congressman Missing.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Isaac J. Lash, member of Congress from North Carolina, is missing. His mail has been coming here for some time, but nothing has been heard of him.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

PROCEEDINGS IN BOTH HOUSES—AN ATTEMPT TO HELP PARKER—THE CONTENTED ELECTIONS—A FLUCKY SPEECH—THAT PRINTING.

[FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.]

COLUMBIA, July 17.—In the Senate to-day Randolph (colored) gave notice of a bill to enable those who contract to perform labor to recover their wages.

On motion of Mr. Rutland, a committee was appointed to ascertain whether the bonds of the State Treasurer may not be lessened in amount.

Mr. Corbin introduced a bill to regulate appeals to the Supreme Court, and a bill to organize the Circuit Courts.

Mr. Maxwell gave notice of a bill for the incorporation of the City Savings Bank.

The Homestead bill was discussed and passed.

A bill validating the laws of the provisional government came up. A long discussion arose and the Senate adjourned.

In the House a long debate took place on the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, requesting the House to decide whether the affidavits of the contestants in the case of the Anderson delegation be received.

Mr. Moore, one of the Democratic members, made a long and pucky speech. He told the House that he dared them to ignore the certificates of General Canby and the managers of elections. This produced a great sensation.

The Anderson delegates are anxious to secure the affidavits of certain witnesses, but the House was unwilling and decided against them. The probability is that they will be ousted.

A large number of members obtained leave of absence, and the House then adjourned to Monday.

FURTHER BY MAIL.

[FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.]

THE ELECTION OF SAWYER—WHAT WAS EXPECTED—HOW MACKAY LAD THE WINNER—THE RING—HURLEY AND THE EMBLEM OF HIS OFFICE—WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN—THE MOVEMENTS—UNPAID DRAFTS.

COLUMBIA, July 17, 1868.—The telegraph has already announced to your readers the election of Frederick A. Sawyer, Esq., as United States senator for the long term, ending March 4th, 1873. The victory which he has thus achieved over his chief competitor, Dr. A. G. Mackay, is doubly important from the fact that it not only secures to the people of South Carolina a representative who, however much he may differ with them politically, is still a gentleman and a scholar, but it breaks down all those extensive ramifications of political power which Dr. Mackay has sought to create and control. Had the latter succeeded in his purpose no oligarchy in Christendom would have been more severe, and no tyranny more oppressive. Taking only his speeches as evidence of his future intentions when elected, South Carolina would have been doomed to a fate worse than death to gratify the vengeance and satisfy the pride of the now disappointed candidate. Hence it is that the Legislature itself developed an opposition to him which has resulted in his overthrow; hence it is that there has been exhibited a degree of Conservative feeling in one wing of the Radical party which heretofore was unknown; hence it is that white and colored alike have recognized the importance of elevating to the senatorship a man respected by the whole people; and hence it is that the Democrats on the floor threw their votes at the last in favor of Mr. Sawyer, believing that, of two evils, it was best to choose the least, and knowing that, unless they so voted, the election of Dr. Mackay would be as much due to them as if they had openly espoused his cause. It appears as if retributive justice had placed in the hands of the little band who represent the white people of South Carolina both the opportunity and the weapon to punish one whose aim and object has been the subversion of liberty and the degradation of those whom he so bitterly hated, impugned and denounced.

For six months Dr. Mackay has drilled his party, and prepared them for this contest. With Bowen, Chamberlain, Nesbitt, Parker, Cardozo, DeLarge, Ransom, Rainey, Dennis and others, he formed "a ring," the influences of which have reached every petty election in every town and district of the State. Boards of Commissioners were created by the Convention, and the public funds manipulated for the purpose of running the vast machine, and the party came to Columbia satisfied that every wire had been laid and was ready to be pulled. The "inner ring" took up their abode here in a private house, and with much theatrical effect hung from the portico the flag around which the "loyal" men of Charleston were wont, in their dark days, to say their prayers. Eighty odd votes were counted as sure for the first ballot, and confidence reigned supreme.

Meanwhile little Timothy Hurley, with his carpet bag, arrived. Tim had been snubbed by Dr. Mackay in the Convention. He was the only member of that body not appointed upon a committee. He swore vengeance on the spot. He took notes of all the offensive remarks, improper rulings, and everything else calculated to hurt the feelings of individual delegates. He called upon them, stimulated their prejudices, raked up old stories, opened old scores, and finally, by mere naked perseverance, succeeded in building up a party opposed to Dr. Mackay and his "ring." After the elections he visited every senator and representative in person at his home, and there renewed his efforts. Mr. Sawyer was brought forward, and forty men stood pledged to vote for him before coming to Columbia. This was a part of the contents of Hurley's carpet bag, and when he opened the budget, the astonishment of the opposition can better be imagined than described. Hurley worked like a beaver. He found active co-operators in Leslie, Jenkins, Webb, Stollbrand, Elliott, Pillsbury, and other members of the several delegations. The seed sown in the Convention began to show fruit. The insulted Timothy began to taste the sweets of revenge, and to-day, when the final result was announced, not the successful candidate himself felt or expressed a tinge of the enthusiastic satisfaction to which this perturbation, pyrotechnic, irrepressible little bunch of energy gave vent.

Of course, the friends of Dr. Mackay are distressed—deeply so. J. B. Dennis has lost the promised Cuckoo-house; DeLarge mourns over the Charleston Postoffice; Ransom mourns the Surveyor's office receding in dim air; Rainey has given up all idea of filling the post of Collector of Georgetown; Bowen looks as blue as if he had already "gone up the spout," and every other member of the party who had been pledged an office or other reward (and it must be confessed they adhered bravely to the fortunes of their leader to the last), exhibits a degree of discomfiture equal to that of a discarded lover.

Somebody too has suffered in purse. Debts have yet to be paid, for which there has been no *quid pro quo*. I hear that some unfortunate fellows received drafts on the Treasury of the State, and that there is grumbling loud and deep at the suspicion that the amount of these I O U's is to be deducted from their pay. Poor deluded fellows! Many a one has been most egregiously sold. It is evidently worth something to have a vote in this Legislature, especially since the price has been raised. Two dollars and a half was the sum fixed in the Convention, but here it has gone up to the most extravagant figures. Sawyer men are freely named who have been offered \$200, \$500, and in one instance \$1000, to change their allegiance. But as the homely saying has it, "that was a rooster that didn't fight." From first to last not more than two or three who originally voted for Mr. Sawyer abandoned their leader.

The scene in the House to-day was interesting. The body convened at half-past eleven, and after the presentation of one or two petitions of no consequence, awaited the arrival of the Senate. At twelve they made their appearance, were assigned to seats in front, and the President of the Senate presided over the joint Assembly.

The day previous the question had been raised by some one in the House as to the right of a senator to visit any part of the House for the purpose of conference. The Speaker ruled that it was out of order so to do, the House having adopted a resolution forbidding any person but members from occupying the seats of members. This touched the dignity of the Senate, and Senators Allen, of Greenville, and Randolph, of Orangeburg, objected in strong terms to any such ruling.

Mr. Whittemore said that this was a joint Assembly of South Carolina, and its action could not be circumscribed by either House. The Speaker had no right to say where senators might or might not go, or to prevent conference between the members of the respective delegations. He was, indeed, not the head of the body. The Speaker, F. J. Moses, Jr., replied that he could not recognize any person who addressed the chair except as members of the House of Representatives. Then, said Mr. Whittemore, "I address you, Mr. President of the Senate, as the only person from whom we can expect to get a hearing on this floor."

[Subsequently, in a conference between the two presiding officers it was determined that the President of the Senate should preside over the joint Assembly.]

Balloting was promptly commenced—the excitement great—the back part of the hall crowded with white spectators. The Democrats, occupying seats in the rear and one corner of the hall, watched every manœuvre vigilantly, and, as had been previously agreed upon, voted solidly for Hon. J. B. Campbell. Had they done differently Mr. Sawyer would have lost some of his Republican votes, and Mackay would have been elected—because one of the chief weapons used against Mr. S. in all the speeches and publications of his opponent was that he was a Democrat, Copperhead, rebel, blockade runner, and all sorts of horrible things—which a good many of the ignorant members were willing to believe, especially when uttered with the peculiar emphasis of the ex-president of the Convention.

The first ballot showed a gain of three or four votes for Mr. Sawyer, at the expense of Rev. Mansfield French. The signs were encouraging, and the President was listened to with breathless attention when he announced as the result: "Whole number voting 152; necessary a choice 76, of which Mr. Mackay received 51, Mr. Sawyer 51, Mr. French 27, and Mr. Campbell 16. [Yesterday there were but 151 votes for Mr. Campbell, but the arrival of Colonel R. M. Simms, Democrat, this morning, added to the Democratic strength.]

At this juncture W. J. Whipper (colored) rose and said that he desired to withdraw the name of Mansfield French, and for the hearty support rendered by the friends of that gentleman to return his thanks. It was due to Mr. French to state that his name was brought before the body at the earnest solicitation of members, some of whom, however, had not given to him that strength which he had a right to expect, and hence time was necessarily being consumed to little or no purpose, and the election was being delayed.

A long-drawn sigh of relief followed this announcement, and members prepared for the second ballot. This was the "feeler"; it was evident from the outset that in both the Senate and House, Sawyer had the heart of a proportion of Frenchmen. The Democrats still voted "Campbell," and the result stood: Mackay 68, Sawyer 65, Campbell 15, French 1; necessary to elect, 76.

DeLarge called attention to some of the members who had refused to vote, and moved that they be compelled to vote.

Senator Donaldson moved to lay that motion on the table, and it was agreed to vociferously. Sawyer stood was now going up with a bound. It had been whispered through the House that the Democrats, holding the election as they did under their own control, would presently vote for him as a matter of expediency. The deepest interest was accordingly manifested in learning how the manœuvre would be received. Major Simms, in the Senate, gave the cue, and Bullock and Bryant, in the House, were the first to follow. Doyle, Field, Keith, Sloan and Stewart, in order to be a force in reserve, voted "Campbell" still; but the result showed that the precaution was unnecessary, for, of the 149 members voting, Mr. Sawyer received 76 votes and Mr. Mackay but 68. The number necessary to a choice being 75, Frederick A. Sawyer was announced by the President to have received a majority, and therefore duly elected United States senator, from South Carolina for the term ending March 4, 1873.

The words scarcely escaped the lips of the presiding officer, before the hall was the scene of the wildest confusion. The Sawyersites cheered long and lustily. Wm. J. McKinley wanted "three cheers for a Republican," and got them, from his side of the House. French's friends desired to have him also remembered in the pulmonary disturbance, and his share was not grudgingly meted out. Hats flew through the air, arms gesticulated vehemently, voices yelled, and members hugged each other with an energy and industry which, with the thermometer at 102 degrees in the shade, could not have been anything but enjoyable to those who are fond of such things.

Shortly after this scene the joint Assembly dissolved, and the two Houses adjourned.

As was telegraphed you yesterday, Mr. T. J. Mackay will leave for Washington at once to enter a protest against the admission of Mr. Sawyer to the Senate on the ground that he is not eligible under the law—he having been, according to the allegation, a rebel, a blockade runner, and so on.

Mr. T. J. Mackay has resigned his office as Private Secretary to Governor Scott. It is said that Major J. B. Dennis, a Bureau officer and member of the House, goes hence to the national capital to aid in proving the statement.

PERSONNE.

DOUBTFUL.—The New York Commercial Advertiser says that Wade Hampton, Forrest, Parkside, Preston, Fairfax, Forsyth, Yenger, and other distinguished Democrats of the South, are to stump the Northern States against Grant and Colfax.

Speaking of the Democratic members of the so-called Legislature of this State, the Columbia Phenix says: "The course pursued by these gentlemen in the recent election will meet with the approval of their followers throughout the State. To indicate principle they voted to a man, for H. B. F. Perry and Hon. J. B. Campbell; but, finally, when the contest was narrowed down to Mr. Mackay and Mr. Sawyer, they voted for Mr. Mackay, and placed themselves upon a higher ground. These gentlemen determined to vote for neither. They believed in neither, and they voted for neither. Those who voted to the last for the Democratic nominees were Messrs. Keith and Doyle, of Oconee; Mr. Sloan, of Anderson; Mr. Stewart, of Lancaster; Mr. Field, of Pickens."

The Edgefield Advertiser says: "And now let us all work with a will—let Seymour and Blair as our standard bearers—all hands making a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, and down goes military despotism, down goes the great evil of the South, and the other infernal abominations and unconstitutional usurpations of the Radical party."

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A long-drawn sigh of relief followed this announcement, and members prepared for the second ballot. This was the "feeler"; it was evident from the outset that in both the Senate and House, Sawyer had the heart of a proportion of Frenchmen. The Democrats still voted "Campbell," and the result stood: Mackay 68, Sawyer 65, Campbell 15, French 1; necessary to elect, 76.

DeLarge called attention to some of the members who had refused to vote, and moved that they be compelled to vote.

Senator Donaldson moved to lay that motion on the table, and it was agreed to vociferously. Sawyer stood was now going up with a bound. It had been whispered through the House that the Democrats, holding the election as they did under their own control, would presently vote for him as a matter of expediency. The deepest interest was accordingly manifested in learning how the manœuvre would be received. Major Simms, in the Senate, gave the cue, and Bullock and Bryant, in the House, were the first to follow. Doyle, Field, Keith, Sloan and Stewart, in order to be a force in reserve, voted "Campbell" still; but the result showed that the precaution was unnecessary, for, of the 149 members voting, Mr. Sawyer received 76 votes and Mr. Mackay but 68. The number necessary to a choice being 75, Frederick A. Sawyer was announced by the President to have received a majority, and therefore duly elected United States senator, from South Carolina for the term ending March 4, 1873.

The words scarcely escaped the lips of the presiding officer, before the hall was the scene of the wildest confusion.